The steam propeller Massachusetts, will be due at this port in a day or two, with ten or eleven days later intelligence from Europe. She will bring a half-month-Iv mail.

## The Cabinet and Congress-Murder and

Arson. We have every reason to believe that the Presi dent and his Cabinet, after a trifling misunderstanding in certain particulars, are now perfectly united, and harmonious as the spheres of the solar system : resolved and determined to pursue, at all hazards, the measures recommended in the message at the opening of the session. The slight misunderstanding heretofore existing, which gave rise to so many rumors of retirement, has been entirely effaced, and a new and vigorous movement has been commenced in relation to foreign and domestic affairs. Nor have we any doubt, from the information which we have received, either that negotiations have been re-opened, or that they have been prepared for a reopening, between the American Secretary of State and the British Minister at Washington, upon the Oregon difficulty.

According to all appearances, there will be no apprehension, in any quarter, of any breach of peaceful relations between England and the United States. This opinion receives double and triple confirmation since the arrival of the late intelligence from England. The English government and people desire no war-and least of all, war with the United States- with a country which supplies them with the raw material of her vast manu factures, from which one-fourth of her population is fed, and which buys from her one-third of all her foreign exports. Nor would it be to the interest of this country, at this time, to quarrel with her best customer, and jeopardize the relations now existing between the two nations, to such a vast amount, for the sake of a few thousand square miles, more or less, on the other side of the mountains. These considerations have particular weight, when it is reflected that the time is not far distant when the whole of Canada, canals and all, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, must eventually tumble into our great republic, as a matter of course, and by a natural

We trust, therefore, that the President and his Secretary will proceed at once with this important negotiation, upon principles of conciliation and common sense, and not with sentiments of obstinacy and impracticability. The negotiation is already so near to a compromise, that it would appear there will be no difficulty in settling the affair n such a way as will be satisfactory to all parties. We have, therefore, every reason to believe that

the President and his Cabinet are now in such a situation as to adhere with determination to the principles of the message, and to re-open negotiations with England, with the prospect of early success. The only circumstances which seem to throw a cloud over this fair prospect, are the confusion, the impracticability, the folly and nonsense which are daily exhibited in Congress, and which, for the last two months, have been there carrying on upon the Oregon question. The period of two long months has been wasted, thrown away, by the uttering of speeches of all sorts, upon all subjects; and the friends of the administration in both Houses, instead of showing themselves as liberal, sensible, enlightened statesmen, have exhibited nothing but a congregation of petty, miserable, quarrelling cliques disputing about abstractions and wasting their ener gies upon impossibilities, instead of calmly and nobly uniting to sustain the doctrines and policy of the message. The war speeches which have been delivered in the House are beneath criticism. The idea of war with England from what now is and has been taking place for many years past, is utterly beyond the range of possibility, in the present condition of Europe and the world. Stop. We are now at war with England, and have been for the last twenty-five years; we are also at war with all Europe, and with all monarchical and aristocratical constitutions of society. There is war daily and monthly, between this country and Eng land, of an intellectual and moral kind. The entire message which proceeded from Washington, and was transmitted across the boundless deep, was read by millions in England, and has had the effect of a discharge of numerous Paixhan guns, or o some mighty broadside upon the intellectual batteries of the masses in that country. There are, besides, nearly two millions of native Europeans naturalized in this country, and these send across the cribing the happiness of their condition to their friends. This vast body is a sort of revolutionary committee, which issues incessantly its secret messages and manifestoes, and discharges an immense intellectual artillery upon the minds of the masses in the old world. We do not want any other war than that which this intellectual campaign is continually exhibiting - a war which has produced changes and conquests over the European mind which become every day more and more astonishing to the world

This is the true and philosophical position of things, such as they exist between this country and Europe, and we can have no other war. /All the speeches in Congress, looking towards a physical war with Europe, are made of such stuff as dreams are. All that Congress has to do, if it wishes to settle the question, and to put the country in a condition competent to meet any future contingency, is to come up to the scratch, and vote for the President's recommendations. Let the miserable eliques, of both houses, abandon their paltry intrigues, and come up to the mark and sustain the President in his comprehensive and impregnable positions. If they do this, we shall have an Oregon treaty disposing of the whole business in less than six weeks, and then we may turn our attention to Mexico, and thrash that republic into a sense of decency and propriety of conduct. We must not be in a hostile attitude with England and Mexico at the same time; one or the other of the two cases mus be disposed of. One war is a dose at a time. The difficulty with England can be settled by negotiation without great sacrifices on our part, and on terms highly favorable and advantageous to us. But the case of Mexico is different, from the obstinacy, ignorance and folly of that people, and the miserable succession of imbecile governments following upon each other. She deserves immediate and prompt chastisement from the United States, to teach her what is her duty and how to act in a proper manner.

We trust, therefore, that Congress will go to work and pass the necessary legislation on the Oregon matter; and then, that it will proceed to the modification of the tariff, recommended by the President, and other measures. Let us have action, action, action. The time is past for mere talk.

BURGLARY AND MURDEROUS ASSAULT .-- At a late hour on Tuesday night, or early yesterday morning, some daring burglars broke into the store of Mesars Norton & Beam, in the village of Compton, N. J. and carried off a pocket book, containing \$90 in bank bills, and numerous papers of value. On entering the store yesterday morning, the clerk, who has for some time past, been in the habit of sleeping in the premises, was found severely wounded and incapable of communicating any information relative

ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.-There was another attempt to elect a member to Congress from the Ninth District on the 2d met. It was again unsuccessful. This was the eight trial.

TROUBLE IN THE PAWNER NATION.—It is stated in TROUBLE IN THE PAWNEE NATION.—It is stated in the Western (Mo) Empire, on the authority of a letter from the Pawnee Mission, that a difficulty had occurred between a white named Matthews, and Falki, a Pawnee chief, which resulted in the death of falki and Matthews son. The Pawnees, on hearing of the death of their chief, were greatly enraged, and revenged themselves by destroying the property of the whitescutting up their ploughs and yokes and killing all their

NEW MOVEMENT OF THE WHIGS AT WASHINGTON THE NEXT PRESIDENCY .- The Tribune denies the accuracy of the statement of one of our correspondents in this paper, relative to a meeting or agreement of the whigs at Washington, for the nomination of Gen. Scott as their candidate for the Presi-

On this subject, -as on every other subject, -w have no desire or wish to misstate facts, or give incorrect statements relative to the movements of the whigs on the next Presidency, or of any other party. We have a high regard for the great body of the whig party, believing them to be, in their feelings, patriotic; and although we may differ from them in some of their measures and principles, still they are entitled to fairness and accuracy, because they are the representatives of a great body of the American people-and besides, they possess ar important influence on the action of the government. Let us not be misunderstood. We belong to neither the whig nor democratio party. We are simply a journalist-anxious to represent facts as they take place-and are always willing to make correction

when error is made.
In reply to the Tribune, we are rather disposed to believe that one of our correspondents may have overstated the exact fact in reference to the meeting of the whigs-not that it was intentional, but merely from the want of exact correctness in the source of information. Yet there can be no doubt that a very large proportion of the whig members of Congress at Washington, entertain a decided conviction that Gen. Scott would be their most available candidate for the next Presidency. It is true he is not formally nominated; nor can he be, till the Thig Convention meets in Baltimore, in the spring of 1848, for the purpose. But from our sources of information, we entertain no reasonable doubt of the truth of the general statement, that there is a decided preference among the whig members of Congress to look upon General Scott as their most available candidate, in preference to Henry Clay, Judge McLean, or any other man. This preference for General Scott, among the whig members of Congress, has been produced by a general comparison of ideas, during the last two months, both at small parties and large parties, soirées, public places and every where. The evidence for such a belief is too great to be resisted. We still, therefore, adhere to the conviction of its general accuracy.

It will be seen, therefore, that these views do not materially differ from the Tribune itself. Yet the Tribune, from its warmth, would seem to imply a different inference. Such is not the case. The Tribune, we believe, is inimical to General Scott as the first choice of the whigs, and leans in its tendencies to Judge McLean, Henry Clay, or some other man. Without ascribing improper motives to the Tribune-lor it has a perfect right to a latitude of thought on this and every other subject, Fourierism included-we are disposed to believe that this is the ground from which springs the contradiction of a part of our statements. The Tribun. does not wish General Scott to be the candidate of the whig party, and hence it denies the statement that General Scott is considered the most available candidate. We believe the reverse. are disposed to think that the whigs, or the most influential portion of them, believe more in the availability of General Scott, than in that of any other candidate; and this belief will no doubt be realized to the satisfaction of the public, and of our contemporary the Tribune, before many months. The Courier, which we believe is friendly to the pretensions of General Scott, is silent on the subject, probably because it is as favorable as we are to his no-

THE BROCCHIERI WATER CAMPAIGN-The laugha ble and amusing contest which has been going on for some time, in certain quarters, and among certain philosophers, relative to the virtues of the Broc. chieri water, and the ease with which one's throat can be cut, the carotid artery separated, and all healed up again, better than before, is beginning to attract more than ordinary attention among the overs of fun and philosophy.

The great head of this campaign, and commander

of the faithful, is a chivalric Frenchman, recently from Paris, who was accompanied by a hogshead of this famous and extraordinary water. His name is M. Galliardet, editor of the Courrier des Etats Unis, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Napoleon of the Legion of Quackery. Don Quixotte never encountered the wind-mill with more grandeur, or with greater chivalry, than this chevalier has encountered all the unbelievers in the faith of this famous water, and in the innocence of cutting throats. Meeting after meeting has been held, in which all the editors and physicians of the city have been called to witness the interesting ceremony of cutting the throats of two or three inless sheep, in order to turnish an opportunity o healing them up again. There was another exhibi tion took place in a stable, up town somewhere, in the presence of a number of invited guests, doctors, editors, philosophers, horses, asses, and all other four-tooted animals. One of the unfortunate sheep that was selected for the experiment, had its throat cut alive, and was on the verge of extinction; but by this celebrated water, was started on its legs again, and went capering round the yard. Every one present, editors, doctors, lawyers, asses, &c., held up their hands, (those who had any,) opened their ears the whole length of them, and were astonished at the success of this wonderful experiment.

The campaign still goes on, and the army of believers, under the guidance of the chevalier, is increasing rapidly among all the soft heads about town. There are, however, some men who rank among the unbelievers-among whom is the celebrated Dr. Mott, and a few others. Oh! humbug, humbug! what new shape will you next assume ! What nev course will you next take? The idea that you can persuade men and women of the truth of the ease of cutting their own throats, in order to furnish a chance for healing again, is rather rich for the present age to swallow. It may do with sheep, how-

NEW PAPER AT WASHINGTON-The United States Journal, edited by Fisk and Dow, has disappeared, and a new journal, called the Daily Times has risen out of its remains, to be edited by H. H. Robinson. The new editor commences his political career in the capital, with a manifesto of two columns and a-half on the present state of public affairs. He declares that he is in favor of " particular clique of the democratic party, that he has no choice for candidate for the Presidenc until the Baltimore convention nominates one. We believe. however, that he has a choice, and that his choice is General Cass, of Michigan, and a good choice it is, too. This, however, he only conceals for the purpose of humbugging the flats. We judge that he goes for Cass, because he goes for the whole of Oregon or none. He is against all negotiation and all arbitration, and would, to get Oregon to 54. 40, prepare to go to war in a week. Well, be it so. Every

man to his own taste. In other respects, the new journal, which will be a thorn in the side of the Union, exhibits a good deal of talent, far beyond that which illumined its predecessor. Among other items of news, the new editor states that the whigs of Washington have agreed upon General Scott as their most available candidate for the presidency in 1848, and that the projector of this movement was Col. Webb, of New York; but he is not certain whether the great mass of the whig party will confirm this decision or notneither are we.

As the new paper gets on, we shall look out for some squalls between it and the Union.

A TROUBLESOME PASSENGER. - The brig Industry, A TROUBLESOME PASSENGER.—The brig Industry, Capt. Stevens, which came in on Friday, brought from St. Croix a tame ilon, for the Zoological Institute. On Saturday evening his lionship was sent from this to New York in the steamboat, and by some carelessness on the part of one of the hands he slipped from the cage, to the no small confusion of hands and passengers. He was, however, quieted with a little fresh mest, and finally led back to his den. So says the New Haven

LEOPOLD DE MEYER AT THE TABERNACLE.-MUSI-CAL REVIVAL -Leopold De Meyer, the great pianist, makes his re-appearance at the Tabernacle toist, makes his re-appearance at the Tabernacle to-night, having now completely recovered from the severe indisposition with which he was seized in Boston. According to all accounts, the re-appearance of this distinguished artist will cause a revival in the musical and fashionable circles, of the same feeling of enthusiasm towards the divine art, which marked his first appearance.

Every chord in the human frame answers to De Meyer's strains; every tear that rises at the bidding of his cadences; every sob that struggles for an outlet at his touches of despairing tenderness, or at the thunders of his massive harmony, is a tribute to his power and his memory, enough to console his spirit, if it can still be conscious of them, or to have rewarded his living labors in their progress, by a bright anticipation of their effects. Music-this divine art involves deep, systematic study, closely akin to that of the severer sciences. It has a sequence and logic of its own; and excellence in it is unattainable without good sense and strong intellect. It involves great moral and pathetic sensibility, and a ready sympathy with all the joys and sorrows of mankind. The highest branch of it is beyond the reach of any but those who are lifted up by strong feelings of reverence and devotion. The object of musical compositions is not merely to please men, but to make them better. Haydn, when engaged in composing the "Creation," used to say: "I felt myself so penetrated with religious feeling, that, before I sat down to write, I earnestly prayed to God that he would enable me to praise him worthily." Music belongs to mankind at large, open to all, and enjoyable by all who have the f culty to perceive and delight in its beauties; and in every part, throughout the world, a portion of its divine and various influence, suited to the scene and occasion, is always within reach, to make men better and gentler, happier and holier, than they would otherwise be without such manifestations of their

What a singular, ecceotric, craving, versatile people we are in New York! From the highest to the lowest, throughout the whole extent of society—from on Corlear's Hook on to the up town squares, the same feelings exist. After De Mever made his disappearance from this city, a few months since, the musical fever abated rapidlyas rapidly as the changes of our eccentric climate. By the effort, originality and enterprise of the Park Theatre, combined with the Keans, a mania for the legitimate drama succeeded that period of musical excitement. The fashionable circles crowded night after night to witness the representation of Richard the Third," in its new toggery and drapery. There was an end to that, and there is every appearance of another agitation in the fashionable and musical circles of this city, in relation to the poetry of motion as well as music. The beautiful Augusta has made, in two nights, a great sensation among the lovers of the ballet and the divine art of dancing, such as never marked the city since the departure of Fanny Elssler; and according to every appearance, the musical circles will be drawn out in equal abundance by the re-appearance of Mr. De Meyer, at the Tabernacle. All the musical circles in the city have been discussing this re-appearance for some days past. Some of our most distinguish ed citizens have purchaced whole bundles of tickets. and it is believed that the re-appearance will again revive all that enthusiasm which marked his first appearance in this city. This, we believe, will be his only night here, previous to his departure for the regions of the sunny South.

NEWS FROM CAPE HAYTIEN.-Advices from Cape Haytien to the 9th ultimo, have been received at Philadelphia. They give the following intelligence:

Philadelphia. They give the following intelligence:

CAPE HAYTER, Jan. 9, 1846.—You have been informed per Smyrne, via Boston, which sailed 2d instant, of the loss of three of the national vessels near Porto Plate, and that a fourth was missing.

It is now ascertained that the latter, formerly the "Com. Warrington," of Philadelphia, has also been wrecked on the Dominican Cesat, and nearly all on board, Admiral included, are prisoners. Three sailors only escaped down the coast, and have made their way home, through the woods, after much hardship.

The first division of the army has been ordered to march for Santiago on the 28th, and two other divisions are to follow at short intervals. By a government order, published to-day, all native merchants, and other citizens of means who decline marching, are to be inidunder heavy requisitions for the support of the army.

Schooner Ficolet, Oliver, arrived the 4th from Baltimore; and schooner Alphonso, Hedge, on the 8th, from Boaton. Both these vessels are Baltimore built, topsail sohooners, entirely new, 132 and 135 tons respectively, and have been purchased for men of war by the gove nment, for which they have brought stores. Propeller ship Ariel, daily expected Boston, for the same purpose. It is understood that the crew of the Ariel is to remain and go into the Hayten service, as, without a foreign working crew, she would be utterly useless to the government.

In consequence of the refusal of the indemnity de-

In consequence of the refusal of the indemnity de-manded on account of the consular agent, Dubrac, ban-nanded on account of the consular agent, ished by the government, the French Consul-General, M. Levasseur, has taken down his flag and retired on board a French steamer at Fort au Prince.

Coffee 18; a 19, and comes in a little more freely.

Logwood 84. American produce abundant.

Police Intelligence. Fes 4.— Touching a "Dummy"—Mary Jay was arrested last night by policeman McKeon of the 6th ward, for stealing a pocket book from Joseph N. Woodward, a farmer living at New Utrecht, Long Island, containing \$31. Woodward, it appears, strolled in the vicinity of the Five Points, and met this woman in the street, who gave him a loving embrace, at the same time extracting his "dummy," containing the \$31—but, before she made off, he discovered his money. She was committed by Justice Osborne for trial.

he discovered his loss, grabbed her by the arm, and recovered his money. She was committed by Justice Ostorne for trial.

On the "Left"—Patrick Regan and James Crogan, two notorious Five Point thieves, were caught last night by policeman Reeves of the 4th ward in the act of stealing a piece of calico, valued at \$10, from the store door of Mr. P. Vosburgh., dry goods merchant, No. 595 Catharine street. They were in the act of cutting loose the goods when detected, and brought to the station house. Committed by Justice Osborne.

J. Stolen Cloak.—Henry Monroe, an old thief, was "pulled" last night by policeman Rider, of the 6th ward, on suspicion of stealing a handsome lady's cloak, sage color, with cord and tassels, which he had in his possession, and evidently stolen; an owner is wanted; apply to Mr. Stewart, the efficient Clerk of Police, at the Tombs.

Petit Larceny.—Joseph Wilson, a 5th ward darkie, was detected "hooking" a four shilling kiver from another "cutty" called Charley Lloyd, last night, in a rum hole in the 5th waad. Locked up by Justice Osborne.

A Fugitive State.—A black fellow, called James Williams, was arrested last night, charged with disorderly conduct; upon bringing him to the station house, he confessed that he was a runaway slave from Delaware, and the property of Mr. Robert Winslow, of the town of Milford, in that State. Held to ball for his good behavior.

A Bonnet Thief.—Some thieving scoundrel managed to steal from the store of Mr. Gilman, No. 21½ Division st. last evening, six ladies "silk and evelvet hats, also a lynx muff, valued in all at \$34. A reward of \$10 is offered for the recovery of the property.

muss, valued in all at \$34. A reward of pivil the recovery of the property.

Stealing a Trunk.—James Roberts was arrested last night, for stealing a trunk, the property of Alexander Holmes, No. 385 Greenwich street. Locked up for expensation. amination.

Barriary.—The store of Mr. Joseph Rhodes No. 41
Liberty st. was entered through the scuttle on Monday
night and robbed of 4 dozen of gent's carfs, also a piece
of casmereth, in all, valued at \$100. No arrest at pre-

night and robbed of 4 dozen of gent's scarfs, also a piece of casmereth, in all, valued at \$100. No arrest at present.

Petit Larceny.—Frederick Plumer was caught in the act of stealing clothing from a line in the yard of Augustus Thomas. Locked up for trial.

""Anglul Disclosures."—The following statement has been handed to us, as a correct version of the affair mentioned in yesterday's paper:

"Some time in the month of October last, a woman of about 26 years of age, came on alone from Philadelphia, and applied for board preceding and during her confinement. She was accordingly furnished with board, and was confined the second week in December. When the infant was three days old, she requested it to be put to a wet-nurse, stating that she intended to return to Philadelphia without if A wet-nurse called, and was directed to her room, with whom she made, as she afterwards stated, the necessary arrangements in regard to the infant, exchanging addresses, agreeing upon the amount three weeks after her confinement, she returned to Philadelphia, and, after remaining there about three weeks, she again came to this city, flow about two weeks ago calling upon the parties with whom she was confined, and asked for the wetnurse, and was told that she having made her own arrangements with her, nothing was known about the nurse more than she herself knew, having received the address of the wet-nurse for her, if possible. On Tuesday of last week, the nurse called and was detained until information was given to the suthorities having the matter in hand, that the person to whom the custody of the infant was given by its mother was at the house. They thought proper to take no steps in the matter, and the nurse, after being detained till the return of the person giving information has given by its mother was at the house. They thought proper to take no steps in the matter, and the nurse after being detained till the return of the person giving information in respect to her, left. Such, simply, are the circumstances of this "horr

Extensive burgiaries have recently beer perpetrated in Cincinnati. A large part of the property stolen has been discovered, and the receivers arrested.

PARE THEATRE.-Last night, M'ile Augusta

for the second time in the "Giselle." The piece is now,indeed, beautiful, and admirably performed through-

out. Great alterations have been made in it, and alto

gether it is a gorgeous spectacle, of fascinating beauty, and ravishing art. Great as it is, it would be, however, very little without M'lle Augusta. The elegance, skill and art of this beautiful dancer, is not to be described.— We heard on all sides the exclamation of "beautiful, peautiful." We admire her graceful vaulting, and sylphide, swimming, beautiful dancing, more than the won-derful feats she at every instant exhibits, of the most derful feats she at every instant exhibits, of the most difficult attitudes. These are surprising, indeed; but her grace and elegance of motion is most bewitching. The dance of the fairies is very fine. Miss lnce, and all those beautiful fairies, are charming artistes, and afford a splendid comp d'airie, the tamoubly well as they all danced—beautiful as it was—what a contrast was presented when Mile Augusta suddenly and gracefully vaulted upon the stage and came among them, her fine form floating almost in the air. It produced an electric effect, and crowns and garlands of flowers were, in the moment of enthusiasm, thrown towards her. The piece is so much improved, that we saw it this second time as if we had never seen it before; and Augusta danced so well that it was impossible to leave the spot. On Saturday might the public will again have an opportunity of seeing Augusta, and judging for themselves. The house was well filled with the citic of taste and fashion.—A petit interfude, quite unpremeditated by the man agement and actors, but very amusing to the sudience, was accidentally introduced and admirably well performed. The scene ensetting at the time was the grape harvest; the villagers, after the grape gathering is over, celebrate the happy occasion by a rural fete. Bacchus, the mythological god of wine is introduced, seated on a wine cask, crowned with ivy, his familiar emblem, and is carried in triumph on his elevated seet, sustained by the arms of the peesants, when he is honders of the villagers. Now it so happened, last night, that Bacchus, as is oft times the case with his worshippers, could not keep his "balance," as Mr. Guizot would say. He was being borne in triumph on his elevated seet, sustained by the arms of the peesants, when he is honders of the villager.—and down fell the fat and jolly god from his lefty eminence—

"Fallen from his high estate, And weltering in his—cups."

The unfortunate monarch, in his fall, was seized upon by the nether garment by one of his hearers to breat difficult attitudes. These are surprising, indeed; but her

Fallen from his high estate,
And weitering in his—
cups."

The unfortunate monarch, in his fall, was seized upon by the nether garment by one of his bearers, to break his fall, or to save him, it possible; but this well meant act of pity towards the falling prince, only increased his misery and the people's laughter, by exhibiting too palpably the well fattened condition of his royal godiness. The ivy covered cask, as the king lay protrate on the stage, also took it into its head to perform an evolution, and rolled vehemently towards the footlights, where a fiddlestick arrested its further progress. The incident was so amusing, and (as happens with accidents) so well done, that it set the audience in a roar of laughter. Now, we can explain it all, for there is a cause for the fall of a king. Bacchus, or King Alcohol, the name by which he is now better known, being very elevated, must have caught eight of Gough and Goodhue in the gallery, frowning down at him, and jealous of his popularity and exaltation. The poor king, seeing these terrible foes, must have been staggered, vexed and mad, and hence the sudden fall from his propriety.

Mr. Vandenhoff appears again, this evening, in the "Provoked Husband," a well known comedy of the first water; his excellent acting will command a good house. But Saturday night and M'lle Augusta—they ought to be remembered together, and not forgotten.

Bowert Theater.—The fine nautical drama of the "Wizard of the Wave," still continues to draw large

and admiring houses at the Bowery. The splendid plot of the drama, must continue to draw crowded houses for some time to come. We hope that none of the lovers of the melo-drama will neglect witnessi he representation of this drams. It will be repeated to night, preceded by the "Widow's Victim."

to night, preceded by the "Widow's Victim."

Howas' Cracus. — Large and fashionable audiences still continue to appear at Palmo's nightly, to witness the wonderful feats of the equestrians and athletæ of that establishment, and to drive care away by laughing at the rich but never vulgar jokes of the clown. The trouge of riders is very superior, including N. B. Turner, perhaps with one exception the best rider in the country. But the attraction of the evening is Madam Macarte. This wonderful woman entirely eclipses, in classic grace and beauty, all female equestrians that ever appeared in this country. Indeed, she performs many daring and graceful feats, never attempted by them. Those who love to witness grace, daring and skill, will, we trust, not neglect te cail at Howes' Circus.

ever appeared in this country. Indeed, she performs many daring and graceful feats, never attempted by them. Those who love to witness grace, daring and skill, will, we trust, not neglect to call at Howes' Circus.

Welsh and Delavan's Circus, Philadelphia.—The increasing patronage which is bestowed on this place of amusement by a discerning public, has prompted the managers to make a large outlay in producing a very splendid and expensive spectacle, entitled, "Fifteen Years of a Sailor's Life, or the Lights and Shadows of the American Navy." In the course of the performances in this piece, the celebrated horse "Emperor" will jump through balloons, over bars, &c. &c., and when ordered by the equestrian director, will lise down and feign to dead. This is a capital opportunity to show off the splendid performing of Levi North, T. V. Turner, the Rivers family, and Mrs. Howard.

Templeron.—The prince of tenors is giving concerts

splendid performing of Levi North, T. V. Turner, the Rivers family, and Mrs. Howard.

Tassitation.—The prince of tenors is giving concerts in Charleston, S. C., which are attended by the citte and musical of the city. The papers speak in high terms of praise of the great vocalist. After alluding to the variety and compass of his rich voice, and his power in controlling the feelings, the Mercury of the 30th ult, says:—Mr. Templeton also possesses good taste, which enables him to select his songs with judgment and discrimination. He can also boast of two other very important requisites—imagination and passion. Imagination, by which he discerns the beauties of his composer. Passion, by which he reveals them. He certainly feels what he sings. We do not ever recollect to have seen these requisites more fully displayed by any other professional person to a greater, or more marked degree, than they are by Mr. Templeton. In his moments of repose, and ordinary deportmen, he is ungraceful and constrained in manner—naturally he is not a graceful man, but no sooner does he become excited—no sooner is he under the spell of his art, than he lives and moves, and is another being—his whole person seems changed, as if touched suddenly by the wand of a magician—the chains that bound the strong limbs of his spirit are snapt asunder, and all his soul is visible, and towering and fre, like a thing that has escaped the thraideon of this lower. der, and all his soul is visible, and towering and fr e like a thing that has escaped the thraidom of this lower world, and ventured a flight to Heaven.

Ms. Damestra.—This distinguished vocalist is now in the city, and intends giving a concert during the ensuing week. He has been highly successful in his tour through the country, and his appearance here will be hailed with delight by many friends. His concerts have always been attended by asshionable and crowded audiences, and we doubt not the citte of the city will grace his debut.

Mss. Mowarz—This lady has just always to the city will grace his debut.

doubt not the citte of the city will grace his debut.

Mas. Mowart.—This lady has just closed an engagement in Charleston, S.C., and has left for New Orleans. Her career, from the night of her debut in this city, has been a most brilliant one, and she has now taken a stand in the front ranks of her profession.

Niblo's Swiss Bell Ringers, it is stated, since they have been in this country, have travelled over 26,700 miles of territory, and given 339 concerts in 100 days, they went 1900 miles, giving 94 concerts in that time.—Their expenses have amounted in all, to \$27,340.

Miss Clifton is playing an engagement at the American theatre, New Orleans.

H. Placide is at the St. Charles, New Orleans.

H. Backett, the comedian, and the Acrobst family, are in New Orleans.

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Pros and Pottrics.—Some small potates politicians in Rrooklyn, have recently manifested great anxiety to make capital (for themselves) by mis-representing the conduct and action of our worthy and popular Mayor, in reference to certain ordinances, having for their mediate object the impounding of hogs found at large in the public streets. When the the resolutions were adopted, which caused an abstement of the nuisances at that time so generally complained of, it was not contemplated to interfere with the equitable rights of any individual, or to be oppressive upon any class of citizens. Subsequent events, however, clearly and conclusively convinced the municipal authorities that wrongs, of a most grievous and tyrannical character, were committed under the auspices of a law which was not intended for other than sanitary purposes. Under such circumstan, ces, it became the paramount duty of those in authority to repeal, or modify, their acts—to the extert, at least, of forbidding intolerance, and effectually staying a disposition to misgovernment and misrule. For this unquestionably proper proceeding, the chief magistrate—and his coadjutors in the movement—have been reviled, condemned, abused, and lampooned, in terms, phrases, and modes, as subscitting as they are ungracious and undeserved; and—worse than all—it is believed that the principal authors of the vite and sourcibus attacks which have been made upon them are professed friends of the party to which they avow a determined, invetrate, and consistent attachment.

General, Sensons,—The Grand Jury of this Court remained in session until 2 o'clock yesterday. Several bills have been presented by them against the numerous individuals accused of keeping disorderly and improper houses; and it is not at all improbable that some of the same persons may be indicted for threats which they have made against those whom they suppose to hav Brooklyn Intelligence

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The members, and others, interested in the success of this Association, held a meeting last night, at the Croton Hell, which was very fully attended.

Mr. Ryckman presided. After the notice, calling the meeting together, was read, Mr. Palmer arose and addressed the assemblage gathered upon this occasion, at much length, and in which he represented that the Tribuse had been unwantonly and maliciously assailed, while upon the other hand, the Express had exercised a most unwarrantable privilege, in giving an imperfect account of their previous meetings, et cel. This gentleman represented that the white man was more indicatively the slave, than were the negroes of the south, and gave currency to some opinions which (it true) would naturally excite, in an unbounded degree, the philanthropist, to further and increased exertions.

Mr. Alexar Barsants, a distinguished Fourierite.

urther and increased exertions.

Mr. Albert Brishark, a distinguished Fourierite, hen issued a long proclamstion, detailing, at great cagth, the existence of a private monopoly, by which he rights of man to the soil of his birth and adoption, was ruthlessly and unceremoniously unheaded, and unbeserved. The sentiments of Mr. Brisbane were vocierously applauded, and his appeal to President Polk, as to the rights of citizenship, and their established claims o landed territory, was unanimously concurred in. Their principles may be gathered from the fellowing manifesto:

Their principles may be gathered from the fellowing manifesto:

1. Every man possesses a natural, inherent, and inalienable right to the soil, or the means of living.

2. That only is property, which can be bought and sold, the spontaneous productions of the earth gathered by man, or produced by human industry. The soil is not property. It is the source from whence property is derived. It is the common inheritance of all the children of the earth. No traffic or speculation in it, or monopoly of it, ought to be allowed.

3. That which is produced by the labor of man is the preperty of him who produces it.

4. The only valid title which any man can plead to land is actual possession and use.

TO REDUCE THESE PRINCIPLES TO PRACTICE.

1. Let the Public Lands of the United States be surveyed into lots; and let any man who feels disposed, go and take possession of any he can find unoccupied without money and without price.

2. Limit the number of acree of land which any man may possess by law.

money and without price.

2 Limit the number of acres of land which any man may possess by law.

3 The landed property of the extensive landholters of our country may then be subjected to the same law as the landed property of other men; and instead of being entailed in families, and the rents of it divided among the heirs, let the land itself be divided among them, and then again among their heirs, until reduced to the number of acres allowed by law.

4. Eventually make every man a freeholder by law.—Make the Homestead fast property. Let no man be allowed to squander it, or sell it, or in any way dispose of it, except to a landless person. And suffer it not to be taken from any man for debt.

The paper, Young America, is the ergan of the National Reform Association, for carrying the above into effect.—Nassau street, over the True Sun office, New York.—Published weekly. \$1,00 a year. There are about thirty other papers in the United States now in favor of these reform measures.

After some further remarks, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday night next, at 168 Spring street, where and when, Mr. Buffum (an elderly gentleman) said he would be prepared to prove "that an aristocracy was worse, was worse, was worse—than the devil."

District Atvorsey.—A meeting of the County Court is to be held on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—A meeting of the Count Court is to be held on Friday afternoon, at 2 c'clock, order to appoint, or rather confirm the caucus nomin tion of a District Attorney, to supply the vacancy occisioned by the death of M. C. Paterson, Esq., the late is cumbent.

THE NEXT MAYOR.—We understand that A'derman Brady, of the 15th Ward, as also Alderman Charlick, of the 1st Ward, (the presiding officer of the Board of Alderman, Jare spoken of as candidates for the Mayoralty in the next spring's canvass.

the 1st Ward, (the presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen.) are spoken of as candidates for the Mayoralty in the next spring's canvass.

Departure for Orecon.—The ship Brooklyn left the wharf yesterday, opposite Franklin Market, with a company of emigrants for Oregon. There are 175 passengers, composed of men, women and children, principally farmers and mechanics from the New England States, who go out determined to make a settlement, and occupy a portion, at least, of Oregon. They carry with them their tools and farming utensils. The whole expense of the voyage will be to each passenger about 125 dollars. At 2 c'clock, yesterday afternoon, they left the wharf, and as the last hawser was loosed, the crowd, assembled to see them start, sent out to them three hearty cheers, which were returned as heartily by the emigrants, who were standing en the deck. The sun shone down brightly upon them, and gave omen of a pleasant voyage. May they have it. Those hardy, bold pioneers, who, quitting their home, and leaving the pleasant associations which cling around the scenes of their childhood, hew down forests and build up cities, and make the wilderness bud and blossom, deserve our sympathies and most heartfelt wishes of success. The ship is sent out by Meesrs. A. G. & A. W. Benneon, a firm of enterprising shippers, of No. 37 South street.

Attent at Association Frustrater.—Amongst the numerous adventurers who set sail for California in the ship Brooklyn, yesterday, was a person by the name of Abraham Combs, his wife, and daughter by a former wife. A brother of the latter, feeling reluctant to have his young and favorite niece leave her friends and the place of her nativity and take up her residence in a strange land, under the circumstances which she was about to do, resolved if possible to thwart the plans of the father; and with this view had him arrested an ataken before the Chief of the Police, under some pretext or other, at the same time contriving to place him in one cab and the daughter in another, so that at

LIGHT GUARDS.—This splendid volunteer company will give their annual ball at the Astor House, in this city, on the 16th inst. We have no doubt that it will be the most fashionable ball of the season, as the company, in point of influence and respectability, is among the first in the city.

first in the city.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—We notice considerable discussion about the Staten Island ferry, growing out of the proposed extension of the lease to the company, without requiring a stipulation for early and late boats. If it be true that the improvement of the island is retarded that the boats are not run late and early enough to accommodate the public—then the Corporation ought to require it, or revoke the lease at once. Ferries are made for the public convenience, not for individual benefit, and those managing them should be held to a strict accountability. If, as it is alleged, Staten Island contains 15 000 lahabipublic convenience, not for individual benefit, and those managing them should be held to a strict accountability. If, as it is alleged, Staten Island contains 16 000 inhabitants, 3000 of whom are engaged in various business connected with our city, they should have the protection of our Common Council, so far as to guarantee them frequent communication with the city, from 6 o'clock in the morning until at least 10 in the evening; and the rates or passege and freight should be regulated to positive stipulations. Staten Island is a delightful place for a residence, and with a certain early and late communication with our city, would be extensively sough after by those who seek to the health and economy. Our motto is, free trade and low prices. Give the island these, and she will soon be the list of Wight of America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. HERALD—

Den Sir—Allow me to direct your attention to an article which appeared in your paper of yesterday, which reflects rathers severely upon the activity of the members of the 2d district police. We stand ready to prove that our men, headed by Capt. John Kurtz, were on the ground, and formed across the street some time before the fourth district officers arrived at the fire, and that one of our men gave the alarm to the City Hall bellringer, where he had to use extraordinary exertions for some time before he could alarm him. I would also take this opportunity to state, that we do not make this statement for the purpose of detracting from the merits of the 4th ward men.

One of the Manners of The 2D Distract Folice.

Movement of Travellers.

Movement of Travellers.

The following list exhibits a still further increase of travellers, from all sections of the country. At the American—Dr. Goodwin, U. S. N.; V. P. Hanson, N. O.; J. A. Campbell, do; Mr. Copper, Georgis; Edward, do; M. Moor, N. Y.; Mr. Keith, Boston; J. G. Rosenbergh, N. Y.; J. H. Bates, Coun.; C. S. Hunt, Mass.; A. C. Greay, Del.; P. H. Woodruff, N. J.; L. Gibbons, U. S. Boston.

S. Boston.

Asros. —J. Spalding, Boston; W. H. Stewart, Lansingburgh; J. C. Vandyke, Philadelphia; Capt. Newell, R. N.; J. Wilson, Trenton; D. B. Leighton, Louissians; Louis Chitti, Conn.; Mr. Schroeder, Philadelphia; S. Folsom, New Bedford; J. Danforth, Louisville; Cumwing & Trask, Portland; T. Carter, Boston; Dr. Westervile, Philadelphia; R. Norris, do; Mr. Mayhard, do; C. Spring, Boston; H. Greely, N. Y.; N. B. Hebes, do; H. Willis, Boston; Jackson & Mills, do; J. B. Macy, Philadelphia; E. F. Mills, St. Louis; S. Osborn, Salem; George Lambert, Boston.

E. F. Mills, St. Louis; S. Osborn, Salem; George Lambert, Boston.
City.—S. Symonds, Peekskill; W. H. Scoville, Albany;
George Foster, Philadelphia; V. S. Sartoni, do; Robert
H. Morris, P. M., N. V.; M. Bergen, N. J.; N. Ferguson,
Lancastar, N. Y.; Capt. Rogers, N. J.
Franklin.—S. R. Hoyt, Danbury; W. Lippencott, Philadelphia; W. R. Carnes, Boston; W. E. Hays, Albany;
M. Hall, Norwalk; J. D. Porter, Conn.; N. Storms, Mass.;
G. W. Church, Vicksburgh; George Day, Conn.; Col. J.
E. Rogers, St. Louis; Milton Durand, Norwalk.
Glosk.—C. H. Fisher, Philadelphia; E. Mitchell,
Bridgewater; Henry Ingram, Boston; Smith Vanderpool,
Boston.

Bridgewater; Henry Ingram, Boston; Smith Vanderpool,
Boston.
Howard — W. G. Henking, Charleston, S. C.; C. S.
Van Wagoner, Paterson; T. White, Vermont; J. Goodell,
E. Richards, St. Louit; J. W. Blakely, Conn.; J. Willart,
Skenestelses; M. C. Mayer, Miss.; J. R. Brown, N. Y.;
Samuel Worth, Albany; B. Scott, Richmond, Va.; E.
Simmons, N. Y.; Charles Langin, Quebec; W. H. Richards, Boston; E. C. Menelle, Baltimore; J. Jenkins, do;
H. Harbour, Wheeling, Va.; R. R. Whiting, Va.; J. S.
Mayo, Philadelphia.

A trotting match came off on the 24th, over the Meta rie Course, New Orleans, in sulkies, for \$100 aside, mile heats, between William Mish's horse Arab and H Richards' bay house Thayer, which was won by the former in two straight heats. Time 3 05—2 06.

in two straight heats. Time 3 05—2 06.

The New Orleans Delta of the 25th ult., says:—
By a letter from Covington, La., we learn that, on Friday, C. Y. Kimball, the proprietor of the hotel at that place, shot at Mr. Jease Kirkland, the successful candidate for clerk of the district court, through the window, as he was sitting in his house. The gun used was loaded with buckshot, some of which took effect in the tace and neck. About afteen minutes afterwards Kimball returned to Kirkland's house, inquited if he was dead, and on finding that he was not, expressed his determination to kill him. On this, finding ne entrance in front, he repaired to the back part of the house, where, in self-defence, Kirkland met him, raised his gun, and shot him dead on the spot. Mr. K.rkland immediately gave himself up.

Chronological Table for the Month of January, 1846.

1st. New Year's day, a great holyday in New York, in which business is suspended, and the citizens devote their time to making calls, drinking champagne, eating oysters, &c.

2d. John Quincy Adams out on the floor of Congress for "the whole of Oregon."

5th. Introduction, by Charles J. Ingersell, in the House of Representatives, of a joint resolution that the President should give immediate notice of the cessation of the joint occupation of Oregon. A lively debate.

7th. Reception of the message of the Governor of the State of New York—Production of Richard the Third, by the Keans, at the Fark Theatre, in a style of unexampled splender and magnificance.

8th. Anniversary of the battle of New Orleans—Two grand balls given by the Tammany Society, and the Texas and Oregon Association.

10th. Reception of news from Mexico, stating that Gen. Paredes was at San Luis Potosi, making preparations to march to the seat of government.

15th. Exclusive reception by the New York Herald, of the foreign news, by the lows, from Havre.

16th. Reception by exclusive express, of the news by packet ship Liberty, from Liverpool, bringing the resigning of the British ministry. Also, arrival of Mexi-

16th. Reception by exclusive express, of the news by packet ship Liberty, from Liverpool, bringing the resignan news, bringing the declaration against the Mexican news, bringing the declaration against the Mexican 19th and 20th. Great excitaments

can news, bringing the declaration against the Mexican government by Paredes.

19th and 20th. Great excitement in relation to our exclusive news by the Liberty.

21st. Commencement of the great snow storm.

22d, 23d and 24th. The whole city entirely given up to sleighing. The carnival in New York.

23th. Reception of news by the Hibernia. Restoration of Sir Robert Peel to the ministry. Reception of news from Mexico—Herrera appointed dictator

26th. Senator Allen, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution, declaring the principles by which the United States would be governed in regard to the intervention of the powers of Europe, in the political affairs of America. Great debate, in which Messrs. Allen, Webster, Cass and Celhoun took part. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Death of M.C. Paterson, Esq., District Attorney of City and County of New York.

C. Paterson, Esq., District Attorney of City and County of New York.

20th. Reception of the news that Paredes had entered Mexico, and Herrera abdicated in his faver. Navigation of the Ohio River.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday, Feb. 4-6 P. M. There was a slight improvement in quotations ocks to-day. Canton went up | per cent ; Harlem ] ; Norwich and Worcester | Stonington | Reading |
Eric 1 | Morris Canal | Farmers' Loan | Pennsylvania 5's, Kentucky 6's, North American Trust and Vicksburg closed firm at yesterday's prices. Illinois fell off }, and

The stock market is in a very unsettled state. The perations for the last few days have been very limited, nd speculators eppear to be disposed to wait the result of some of the movements going on at Washington, before going very deep into any of the fancies. are not very anxious to sell-purchasers are not over anxious to buy-both parties holding back for further developments in relation to the Oregon and Mexican

eclared a dividend of two per centum upon their capital stock.

bonds of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, which are due on the 1st of February next, and the first day of the following months, that the Com-pany will pay them at the maturity of the bends, on de-mand. Interest will cease on the bonds at the time they become due. The Company will issue bonds, with cou-pons, for the interest, payable semi-annually at 7 per cent, in New York or Savannah, where present holders

The Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, in Louisiana, has been sold, to satisfy a claim against the contractors The work was completed at a cost of about \$750,000, and of this the State had furnished \$500,000. The State Treasurer was present, and bid \$45,000, and there being no other bid, the road was knocked down to him.

We annex the United States Treasurer's monthly state-ment, showing the amounts at his credit in the various periods. This table shows the amount on deposit in each bank, &c., at the date given, and not the amount ubject to draft :-

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED

Sept. 30. Dec 1. Jan 25, '46. Amt on Amt on Amt on deposit deposit. deposit. Mechanics' and Traders' Ba Portamouth, N. H. Bank of Burlington, Merchants' Bank, Bostoun, City Bank, New Haven, Arcade Bank, Providence, Farmers' and Mechanics' Ha ford, Connecticut, Mechanics' and Farmers' B Albany. 764 3,997 1,118,939 39,130 23,706 31,341 Johnny, Albany, Albany, Albany, Albany, City Bank, Albany, Sank of Commerce, N. Y. American Ezc. Bank, N. Y. Merchante Bank, N. Y. Merchante Bank, N. Y. Mechanter Bank, M. Me Freeman's Insurance Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Branch Bk of Cape Fear, N.C. Commercial Bank, Albany, Philadelphis Bank, Philad. Exchange Bank, Pittaburg, Brocklyn Bank, Brocklyn, Bank of Washington, Wash 26 009 6,000 100,000 200,750 162,094 70,000 Bank of the Metropelia Bank of Potomac, Alexandria, Farmers' Bk of Virginia, Rich mond, Exc. Bk of Virginia, Norfolk, B. W.RR. Bank, Charleston, 54.175 73,601 271,036 51.069 61 603 4.218 590,865 S. W.RR. Bank, Charleston, Plane rs' Bk Ga. Savanush, Bank of Mobile, Mobile, Ala. Br. Bank of Ala. Huntaville, Bunk of Louissana, N. O. Union Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Union Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Nashville, Louisville Savings Ins. L'ville, The O. L. and Tr. Bk, Cim., Clinton Bank, Columbus, Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk, Bank of Morwalk, Bank of Missouri, Bt. Louis, Michigan Ins. Co. Dettoit Mint of Pn.1 delphis, Branch Mint o Charlotte, N.C. 59,109 91,596 141,181 137,943 Br. Mint N. Orleans, L. Corrocasa and Riggs, Washington,
O. Lee & Co's Bank, Buffalo,
Bank of Middletown, Pa.
Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore,
Patriotic Bank, Washington,
Bank of Virginia,
Bank of Erie, Pa.
Bank of Wooster,
State Bank of N. Jersey
Wisconsin Is. Co. Milwankie,
Caual Banking Co., N. Orleans, 484,707 50,000 45,000 185,553 52,385 100,164 90,583 46,000 472,298 59,000 45,000 126,294 35,496 101,551 79,713 20,000 50,000 90 855 157,824 \$10,005,639 9,817,597
TRANSPERS ORDERED.
To Mechanics' and Farmers Bank, Albany, New

To Mechanics' and Farmers Bank, Albany 1997
York.
To Albany City Bank, do. do.
To Commercial Bank, do. do.
To Canal and Banking Company, New Orleans,
La.
To the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio. TRANSPERS ORDERED.

From Merchants' Bank, Boston
From Bank of Commerce, New York.

From Bank of the State of New York, New
York.
From American Exchange Bank, New York.
From Merchants' Bank, New York.
From North River Bank, New York.
From Bank o: Erie, Erie, Pennsylvania
From Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
From Michigan Insurance Company, Detroit,
Michigan.

The aggregate amount on deposit, in all the d ries, on the 25th of January, was \$270,734 less than on the 1st of December, 1848. This shows a steady but gradual decline in the surplus revenue. The revenue rom customs is falling off at all the ports of entry, from customs is falling off at all the ports of entry, while the expenditures of the government are rapi ly increasing. The ordinary expenses of the government for 1846, will exceed the receipts, requiring drafts upon the present surplus for part of the ordinary and the whole of the extraordinary expenditures for the year. The Secretary of the Treasury is concentrating a large amount at New Orleans by transfers. The total amount on deposit in New Orleans, was \$666,862. We amex a statement approximate the amount on deposit in each of the

statement soowing the amount on deposit in each of the government banks in the three principal cities, at the close of the past four months.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN THE BANKS OF BOSTON, NEW YORK AND PRILADELPHIA.

It appears by this statement, that the deposits in the anks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, have, withn the past month, increased \$117,742, while the deposits in all other depositories have fallen off, in the same time

limited and they are likely to continue so. The present tariff act will, without doubt, be modified, but not until near the close of the session. Our importers will, therefore, be vary cautious in their movements until the mat-